

# THE EXAMINER.

F. GOSBY,  
JOHN H. HAYWOOD,  
NOBLE BUTLER,  
J. C. VAUGHAN, Corresponding Editor.

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WE send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

## The Examiner.

One year since, amid the conflict of doubt and hope, we began the publication of the Examiner in this city. Whatever hostility was manifested towards our enterprise at that time, has now been turned into a steady and now stand on the threshold of a second year with increased confidence in the success of the glorious cause with which we are associated.

There is a bright future before us, and we intend approaching it with firmness, fully alive to all its responsibilities, and resolved on an earnest and conscientious discharge of the duties which may devolve on us. In order to an efficient maintenance of the cause, so far as its responsibilities rest with us, we have made arrangements which will secure to the volume we commence today, a much greater amount of ability, than marked our journal during the year that is now past. We intend devoting ourselves with earnestness and fidelity to the interesting and important trust that has been committed to our hands, expecting but very slight reward for our exertions beyond the approbation of good men and our own consciences.

We have friends, and numerous friends in Kentucky and elsewhere, who are deeply concerned for the success of our paper. We were to publish all that has been communicated to us by letter and otherwise, from distinguished friends here and in other States, approving and endorsing our course, would bring together a mass of testimony in favor of the conduct and efficiency of the Examiner, such as has rarely been published in favor of any like enterprise. With such marked approbation of what has been done, we feel strongly encouraged to labor industriously in the field before us, and our friends may rely on the promise we now give them, that if we do not succeed in our enterprise, it will not be because of any want of inclination and determination on our part to merit the most signal success.

Each beside our own devotion to, and efforts in the cause, is necessary to the success of our undertaking. We must have assistance. Our friends and well-wishers must co-operate with us. Our subscription list must be increased. Indeed, our circulation ought to be doubled forthwith, to sustain the paper, and to afford even very moderate compensation to those whose labors are necessary to its existence. Under this view we appeal, and appeal most earnestly to every one who reads this to exert himself a little towards the success of the Examiner. Without such assistance—unless our friends renew their subscriptions and exert themselves, and bring to the number of our subscribers a large accession to those whose names are now on our books—we shall not only be unprepared for our time and labor, but may be forced to abandon our enterprise after having surmounted the difficulties that beset us in a year ago. The prospect before us is cheering in regard to the future success of our cause in this State, and we believe the Examiner will continue to be, as supported, highly instrumental in bringing about Emancipation.

We have reasons in abundance to suppose that we have already achieved much good, by convincing those who were arrayed against us, and by encouraging others to co-operate with us in the diffusion of anti-slavery sentiment throughout the State. Do our friends wish to see the Examiner languish for a while, and then sink below the horizon? If not, let them bestir themselves, for we can assure them that, without their assistance, we can hardly hope to succeed in sustaining our paper.

Let every one who wishes to do something for the promotion of the cause in which we are engaged, come promptly to our assistance. Let every one constitute himself an agent, and go to work in his own section and procure us subscribers, and we feel sure that, thus supported and encouraged, we shall be able to continue the Examiner, and greatly increase its efficiency, as the only anti-slavery journal published south of the Ohio. Its extinction would be disastrous to that good cause. Let our friends interest themselves, and avert so great a disaster.

## Effects of Slavery on Education and Human Genius.

When reviewing Rev. Theodore Parker's Book on Slavery, we promised to recur again to the subject embraced in the above heading. That promise we proceed to fulfil.

It is a matter of common knowledge to the South, and of complaint and jealousy on the part of the North, that the slave States have the most political power; that they have furnished more than their share of public men.

This is true, and, so far as it goes, it is in favor of the intellectual power of the slave States. No fair mind will deny this.

But how far does it go?

In the slave States there is necessarily a strong proclivity towards political employment. The reason is obvious. The very absence of occupations, other than agriculture and politics, concentrates nearly the whole intellect of society into these channels. Physicians are often politicians; lawyers, almost always. Commerce and Literature are little cultivated; the rewards promised to those who engage in them are not sufficiently tempting. Hence, the professional and educated man must look to politics, and agriculture, in the South, for employment to his mind, or gratification to his ambition.

Large towns for commerce are few; colleges are few; presses, comparatively, are few; and Southern literature is driven, consequently, into two or three channels.

But there is another reason why Southern men engage in politics. They see the increasing population of the free States; they know their rapid accessions of strength. They feel, too, that this strength cannot be counteracted, or met, except through political tact, or party strategy. But admit, as we have heretofore asserted, that there is a large share of political talent developed in the South—how far does this prove the intellectual advancement of the people?

For this, after all, is the great question. Let us set, in reply to this question, what constitutes the intellectual superiority of a people.

In the first place, we may note, as the highest evidence which can be adduced, the progress made in the Fine Arts, Science, and in Literature. In the second place the application of mind to any remarkable degree, wherever there exists in any remarkable degree, we shall find as a necessary consequence, education generally diffused, and Schools, Academies, and Colleges, abundant, and numerously attended.

Can writers who died previous to that year? The following is a comparative catalogue of results:

	New England.	Virginia and Carolina.
Theology	119	14
History	39	11
Poetry	30	4
Politics	18	4
Science	15	4
Law	16	6
Medicine	10	3
Biography	8	4
Philosophy	11	—
Geography	3	—
Agriculture	2	1
Miscellaneous	29	6
Total	293	69

This is a great difference. The results tell terribly against the South. Nor shall we help the matter by deducting the slave population. Even then the proportion of men of letters in the free States is as three to one. Indeed, if we examine into details, we shall find that the only branch of literature in which the slave State rival the free! In the great departments of Theology, Poetry, and Science—there is no approach to equality. Alas, when we leave the political writers, there are very few left in the South!

Turn now to *Inventions*. The number of patents are registered in the Patent Office. The return, or catalogue of 1846 is before us, and the result of that year between the free and slave—between New England, and Virginia and the Carolinas, is as follows:

	New England.	Virginia and Carolina.
Patents taken	113	19

The whole number of patents taken out that year was 545. Of these, the free States had 465—the slave, 80! The difference in regard to invention is still more against the South. Nor could it be otherwise. For the free States abound in small manufacturers; there are nurseries of invention; they train and develop the mechanical faculties, and make a people great in resource, great in wealth, great in enterprise. In the South we have few only. No where in the slave States do they spring up as the natural growth of human industry.

But the strongest contrast is yet to be made in the number of educational institutions in these two States.

	New England.	Virginia and Carolina.
Population	2,234,822	2,857,604
Colleges	14	12
Theological Schools	7	6
Medical Schools	7	3
Law Schools	2	3
College Students	2,211	1,036
Theological	333	196
Medical	641	278
Law	190	181
Total Students	3,375	1,614

The sons of the wealthier classes chiefly attend these institutions, and support them. Let us leave them, then, and look, in the second place, into the great mass of mind—the mind of the poor—see how it is relatively cultivated in the free and slave States. Let us enquire into the common Schools. Let us know the common education.

	N. England.	V. & Carolina.
Students in Academies	43,664	19,807
Primary Schools	13,399	2,759
Schools in primary sch.	574,297	62,788
Number of white persons over 20 years who can read & write	13,081	136,101

New, excluding the slave population, from Virginia and the Carolinas, and these States contain just two-thirds the white population of New England. Taking the students of "Yankee Land" as the unit, we have the following results—

Students in Academies	45 per cent.
Students in Primary schools	9 "
Schools in primary sch.	9 "
Adult white persons unable to read and write	1000 "

Considering the white population alone, then, we find the proportion, in point of education, to be more than six fold against the slave States. For example. Take the totals in education, and ignorance, in Virginia and the Carolinas, and study them:

Educating in Colleges	1,036
Students in Academies	19,807
" " Schools	62,788
Total	83,631

Whites over 30 unable to read or write, 136,101

The number unable to read and write exceeds the total number in course of education by fifty per cent!!

When, in the long course of generations can a people, under these circumstances, hope to be educated? Will the intelligent ever overtake the ignorant? Nay, if there be no change, must it not a vast majority of the coming generations of whites be doomed to hopeless ignorance?

But what is the cause of this vast disparity? Climate. None will so assert? Difference in climate? The very supposition would be laughable. That! The cause is slavery, and slavery alone.

That, and that alone, bears down the South as a nation, and freedom alone, buoy and build up the North. It is slavery which represses in the South, which paralyzes all classes, which oppresses the poor, and the humble by keeping them ignorant, which sinks the slave States in low in all that makes a people great and prosperous. Shall it continue? We need a voice like Patrick Henry's to infuse into our people the energy of the Revolution which will free liberty and won it—a power like the lightning, darting from the thunder cloud, with its quick thunder-peal, to startle and rouse. Nothing less can drive out from among us this withering curse, this overcasting, this suicidal "fog," and place us in a situation to do justice to the high social, political, and intellectual endowments, which God and nature have so lavishly bestowed upon us.

## Speak out your Honest Thought.

A few days since a friend, who resides in the Southern part of Kentucky, says, a number of gentlemen who accidentally met at a store, were engaged in earnest conversation upon a subject which had been pressed upon their minds by the able articles of Hamilton Smith, Esq., viz: the facilities presented for manufacturing purposes, in the different towns on the banks of the Ohio. In the course of conversation, the question was asked, why Smith and Paducah, which certainly offer as many advantages as any towns on the river for the establishment of factories, were not resorted to by capitalists for that purpose? Various reasons were given in reply. Our friend, after hearing the different answers, says, gentlemen, you have not yet reached the root of the matter. It is because of the presence and influence of slavery, that capitalists will not resort here to make investment. To his surprise, immediate assent was given to his views by all present. One gentleman who owns eight or ten slaves, said, "I voted last August for the convention, simply because I wished action to be taken on this subject." Another, owning four or five, said that he had voted in the same way and for the same reason, and so said all.

This incident is unimportant though it may appear to others, to us seems significant and interesting. Here were men, friends and neighbors, similarly situated, and having interests in common, each of whom had thought upon a subject of vital importance, and each of whom had acted upon this subject, and yet for want of an outspoken word, no one knew of the thoughts and feelings of the others. A single word at length is uttered, and lo, all minds are found to think alike and all hearts to throb in unison.

And so it might be, and so it is, long, will be, everywhere. There is not a town, village, precinct in Kentucky, where there are not persons who think justly and feel warmly upon the subject of slavery. The amount of latent anti-slavery feeling in this State, as indicated by little incidents and casual remarks, is surprising. All that is needed for the manifestation of this feeling is the simple utterance of the fitting word.

Friends, let the word be uttered. Speak out your honest thought. Many a thought because not uttered, has died, which could have been winged with words, would have flown angel-like over the earth, never to die. Speak out your thoughts, for your own sake, and for the sake of others, who may be only waiting for a word from you to give a response which will make your heart and their own hearts glad.

Speak out your honest, earnest thought at home, in the places of business, on your farms, everywhere. You will not speak in vain—No good thought truly spoken, was ever lost.

The following lines are taken from the Salem (Mass.) Gazette. In by-gone years we knew their author well, and a purer, nobler, gentler spirit, we have never known. Born amid humble circumstances, and having in childhood few opportunities for mental culture, he seemed destined to a life of hard manual toil. But his heart was all alive with a love of knowledge. He yearned with insatiable yearning for holiness—An ideal of moral purity and intellectual greatness was always before his mind, and to that ideal he felt that he must constantly aspire, or die. To such a spirit, there are no obstacles—It rises right royally over circumstances, and compels them to do its bidding.

How earnestly he strove to accomplish his work. When midnight descended to earth to sound her solemn hour, he found him bending over his books, and ever ready was he to welcome the morning sun.

Such exertions were too great for the physical frame. His mind sympathized with the over-taxed body, and men said that he became insane. But if his condition was insanity, we could almost desire insanity as our lot. Constant communion did seem to hold with the great Source of all spiritual and intellectual goodness. A chastened and subdued manner, indicated the reverential posture of his soul—His gentle, calm words, revealed a nature in which passion had been subdued and all was peace; while his eyes, beaming with purity and affection, told us he breathed another atmosphere than earth.

He still lives in Salem, a place fitly chosen for his abode, as its name, "city of peace," beautifully declares. There he leads a calm, holy, most requested life. Occasionally he gives utterance to his grand thoughts and spiritual aspirations in sermons, which might be placed side by side with the sermons of Milton, and the great master of song would not shrink from the comparison; or in lines simple and beautiful, as the following:

## A Word.

BY JONAS VERY.

The silent history of a word,  
Born on Time's stream along,  
Has never yet been sung or heard;  
It takes the voice of song.

'Twas born from out the soul's deep sleep,  
Sank by the chastening rod;  
As Eve flees from Adam's sleep;  
Tossled by the hand of God.

Remembered'er the any-thing earth,  
Of love that could not die;  
A stranger sense of unknown birth,  
Through night a child of roars.

'Twas welcomed in the lowly cot,  
"Two heard in kindly talk;  
And men their arms and strife forgot,  
In listening to its call.

It told of peace that would not fail—  
Of love that could not die;  
'Twas felt beneath the warrior's mail;  
It dated the moment's eye.

Looked along the path it took;  
As told by legends old,  
Repeated oft from book to book,  
It shone like shining gold.

A furrow through earth's barren fields  
Ploughed deep and down with care;  
But none to notice what it yields,  
Or in its harvest share.

## Decrease in the Slave Population in Cuba.

We find in the New York Tribune, a notice of an article which recently appeared in the *Verdad*, a Spanish-American paper, published in New York. This article contains an analysis of the Statistical Report of the Island of Cuba for 1847, which the authorities of that Island suppressed. By comparing the statistics of population of the year 1841 with those of 1847, it is found that there is a large decrease in the number of slaves in six years:

	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
Census of 1841	418,251	128,234	1,007,889	1,554,374
" " 1847	428,739	128,234	1,007,889	1,564,862
Decrease	10,538	—	—	10,538

From this it will be seen that more than one-fourth of the slaves, amounting to more than one-ninth of the entire population of the Island, have disappeared. This diminution of population has not resulted from emigration from the Island, or from any extraordinary pestilence, or any war. The population has wasted away under other influences, just as baleful and as fatal. The Spanish papers, which articles relating to Cuba are prepared in Havana, thus accounts for the diminution of slaves:

"The real explanation is that the colored race exists in a state of slavery and hardship unfavorable to life, and that the country is still less favorable to increase than the cities, on account of the greater severity of labor, the paucity of families in proportion to men, the stunted and inferior quality of food, the harsh exposure, and the want of useful rest and sleep. All these are more than sufficient to destroy the faculties of man, moral, intellectual and physical, whatever may be the color of his skin, or the latitude of his birth. Add to these causes the horrid slaughter made by the military commission of the Government of Cuba, in which eight or ten thousand negroes were murdered in Matanzas and Cardenas alone, by eight or ten thousand modes of torture, to verify a supposed conspiracy, which in any case could not have been known to more than a dozen of the race, and it will be easy to understand the loss of the slave population."

This is a harrowing picture of the barbarities practiced on the slave population of Cuba. Were the same cruelties committed on any portion of the Caucasian family, we should hear of national interference to put an end to the atrocities. Humanity bitterly weeps over the slaughter of whites, but she has too few tears to shed over the atrocities in various forms, practiced on the blacks.

Some of the advocates of slavery in the United States argue the humanity of slavery in this country from the fact of the increase of our slave population. If this be a just and proper light to view the subject in, then the inhumanity of the system, as it exists in Cuba, must be most flagrant. Just think of it! More than one-fourth of the whole number of slaves there, perished in six years, owing to the complicated varieties they were subjected to! Such a statement almost congeals the blood in our veins and we shudder to think that such infernal barbarities are permitted in the enlightened nineteenth century, and under a government, and among a people professing Christianity!

## New Italy.

The citizens of Madison have now a daily edition of the Madison Banner. The Banner is a weekly paper, has been in existence for many years. Mr. Jones has been a long time engaged in editing and publishing; and with him is now associated Mr. Crail, who is well known here as one that thoroughly understands his business. The thriving city of Madison needs a daily paper, and Messrs. Jones & Crail will furnish one worthy to be supported.

Land, given away in Arkansas! How strange this sounds! How remarkable the proclamation! "Come one, come all, come free men, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Frenchmen, and honest men," says Arkansas; come along, take our land without money and price, and be one of us."

Is the land good? Rich as any land? Is it accessible? Quite so. May the owner calculate upon a certain return, if he till it properly? Without doubt. Aye, all these things are so, that is clear. "How happens it, then, that Arkansas is so liberal?" inquires one. "We hear of no other State doing likewise. Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, &c., are filling up rapidly, and settlers are paying government prices for lands, and feel glad often of the privilege of doing it. Besides, these States are away up North—we don't understand it." Not understand it! These States are free; Arkansas is cursed with slavery. That tells the whole story.

See the actual state of things. Arkansas owns half a million of acres of land. These are situated in every part of the State—They embrace river bottoms, prairie, uplands, and every soil. Settlers or purchasers can have their choice. And we learn it is almost impossible, so far as fertility is concerned, to go amiss.

This body of lands, Arkansas proposes to dispose of on the following terms:—  
"By purchase. Any person, resident of the State, or a non-resident, by application to the Auditor personally or through an agent, may purchase from the State any number of tracts which have been forfeited as above stated, on payment of the arrearages of taxes and costs due, and the Auditor's fee for drawing the deed. The amount of taxes and costs due, vary of course, according to the number of years for which the taxes remain unpaid; but the average cost of purchasing a tract of 160 acres, will be about \$100. When the purchase is made, the purchaser is not required to make any improvement. All the title of the State to a tract or tracts purchased, pass immediately, directed to the grantee, by a deed, which is to be signed by the Auditor, and shall be evidence that all things required by law to be done, to make a good and valid sale, were done both by the Collector and the Auditor."

By Donation.—Donations of these lands are limited to 160 acres to any one person. Any person wishing to obtain a donation of any tract or tracts, together do not exceed in value a certain amount, may apply personally, or by an agent, to the Auditor, designating the particular tract or tracts for which a title is desired, who, upon payment of his fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents for drawing the deed, will execute a conveyance of the right to the lands described, which title is rendered indefeasible in the donee, by a compliance with the requisitions of the law, which is substance are as follows: The donee to give to the Auditor, within a certain period of months from the date of his deed, the certificate of a Justice of the Peace, or County Clerk, of the township in which the land is situated, setting forth that five acres of the land donated to him, should and are actually set to be used for cultivation. When this certificate has been filed, the deed vests in the donee a title of the same force and effect as that acquired by purchase, as mentioned above."

This is fair enough in all conscience. Such an invitation from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or any of the free States, would be accepted, not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. Will it be so with Arkansas? Not at all. Many from the South may avail themselves of the opportunity; a few may go from the free States—but not enough, in our opinion, from either section, or any quarter, will accept the terms, to make any material advance in the growth of Arkansas.

Let us see what that has been.

Arkansas	1830	4530
Illinois	14,273	30,388
Michigan	55,211	157,445
	8,296	31,639

Now make one stride more—another decade's march. See what the progress of these States is in 1840. For that is the last year, though it will not be so striking as 1850, which will soon be upon us.

Arkansas	—	1840
Illinois	—	97,574
Michigan	—	476,183
	—	512,367

Why, Iowa, having 43,112 souls, and Wisconsin, 30,945, in 1840, are this year ahead—a long way ahead—of Arkansas!

Now cast your eye upon the map. Look at the position of Arkansas. See her bounded on one side by the Father of waters—and the Red and White rivers penetrating far into the interior—her soil rich—her mountains full of minerals—and all flanked by genial airs, and the glad warmth of Southern suns. Turn now to these Northern States. For five months past it is up by the snow and ice! Possessing a fertile soil, it is true, but having few of the natural advantages which belong to Arkansas! Having made the contrast, now say which ought to grow fastest and thrive most? Which, other things being equal, ought to be first in wealth, power, intelligence? Alas, a clog is upon the Southern State. Her virgin soil invites the laborer; but slavery crushes all who toil upon it. Her rich resources provoke the capitalist; but blighting servitude drives them from her borders. Her fine navigable streams tempt the enterprise of the trader; but the plague spot of the South forbids his entrance upon these. Thus, this glorious region, blessed by Heaven with every bounty, and rich in every natural blessing, is made, comparatively, a wild and barren waste, by the curse of negro-slavery.

Well—the State seeks to overcome this difficulty by giving away her lands to whoever will till them. We have said Southern non-slaveholders may accept her offer. On reflection, we must recall the admission. The poorer classes, or a majority of them, in the Carolinas and Georgia, &c. are really ignorant of what is going on; are unable to remove, even if they wished to go, and knew of the liberal offer of Arkansas. The laborers of the mid-slave States will not, as a general rule, go farther South. And as for the free men of the free States, they would infinitely prefer paying for lands in the North—west by the sweat of their brow, than to masters of large farms, where it is dishonorable or degrading to work. We see the operation of this feeling very strongly in Kentucky. Slavery exists here in its fullest form. But except in the border counties, and cities, we are not benefited by foreign emigration; and one of the masses of German, Irish, &c. who come to the United States, settle among us. And the exception we make proves very strongly our position. For wherever—as in Covington and Louisville—the whites are running rapidly ahead, and the negroes are decreasing, so that the growing list of slavery are scarcely seen and felt, there the laboring venture, and give to us much of the property we enjoy. The liberality of Arkansas will avail her but little. It will hardly touch the evil which she seeks to remedy.

But this case, in some respects, is the most remarkable we have seen. Arkansas owns half a million of acres—she has, besides, any quantity of rich soil which may be purchased at low rates. She is poor—very poor. She is without real power in the Union, and with slavery, never can have any. But, if she were a free State, not only Arkansas sell her lands at fair rates, but have them settled by an energetic, thriving population. Not rather than yield up slavery—rather than cut out the cancer which is eating up her substance—the profits she gives these lands away to any who may come, she begs all to come, that they may be settled, and thus the State regenerated, virified, and filled with enterprise and wealth. Vain hope! The licentious knife is the only remedy. For that the root of the evil which makes Arkansas down, and keeps her down, is slavery.

Mr. James Prentice, who was shot a few days since in an affray with a Mr. Barton died on Tuesday last. As soon as the death of Mr. Prentice was known, officers Ronaki and Gilmore started for Barton's place of residence, arrested, brought him to the city, and placed him in jail.

The Richmond (Ky.) Ploughboy says, that Shadrach Barnes, who was committed to jail in Madison county for the murder of Isaac Acree, has taken no food for the last eight days, and it is supposed that he designs to commit suicide in this singular manner.

## Editorial Requests.

The late Isaac Baugher, Esq., of Frederick county, Md., by his will, liberated all his slaves, and bequeathed \$3,000 to the Parent Education Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, \$500 to the Theological Seminary, \$500 to Pennsylvania College, all located at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.; \$500 to the American Tract Society, located in New York, and \$500 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

By firm, and steady hand, and she will spring up, as the young tree, released from the pressure which weighs it down, lifts its head in the free air of Heaven, rejoicing in its birth-right.

But let us give this State the full benefit of her proposition. The Auditor of the State, and the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, unite in the following representation:

It is estimated that at the present time, Arkansas holds a half a million acres of land subject to be disposed of as stated above. These lands are situated in almost every portion of the State, embracing river-bottoms, prairie, plains, and upland of every grade; so that purchasers can make such locations as their interest or fancy may prompt them to select. Doubtless, many of these persons who are unacquainted with the history of these lands, may be surprised that such a vast amount of territory should be permitted to fall into the hands of the State authorities; and they may perhaps enquire, what is the utility and end for cultivation, else it would never have been permitted to go out of the possession of its original owners. In this conclusion they would fall into a grievous error. The lands of these lands, are not only known as "Military locations," and companies made by non-resident speculators, in companies by individuals for agriculture, mining, and manufacturing purposes, and the whole taken together, constitute a valuable asset to the same amount of land would be, were it selected in a single body in any portion of the State north of the Arkansas river.

Many of the owners of these lands were capitalists residing in portions of the Union too remote for them to feel any great interest in so small an investment so far off, and who have concluded that it was not a very promising speculation to pay taxes on their investments until the governments would cease to be their competitors in the land market of this State. Many others of the owners have died, and their heirs acting doubtless on the old maxim, "that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," have been so busily engaged in attending to matters at home, that a few tracts of land in this "back of the woods," have been entirely overlooked. Most of the mining and manufacturing joint stock companies formed by the capitalists of the east and south, which were in full blast (on paper) in our State a few years since, have blown up, and all traces of their existence lost forever; except their forfeited charters in the list of private acts, and their forfeited lands in the list of the Auditor.

We are pleased to learn that many of these lands are already in process of rapid transition from their late wild state to profitable cultivation, and pleasant homes. Applications for these gratuities are continually reaching the Auditor from Tennessee, Alabama, the Carolinas, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois; in fact there is not a single State in the Union from which there have not been inquiries made in relation to this subject. A gentleman arrived here a few days since, and procured donations of one hundred and thirty six quarter sections in St. Francis county, for individuals now residing in and about Memphis, Tenn., who will immediately remove to our State, and take possession of their locations.

We commend this subject to the attention of the emigrating committees of the cities on the Atlantic seaboard in particular, and all creation in general. We can accommodate a few millions of inhabitants without being crowded at all; and should our population ever get to be too dense for comfort, New Mexico and California will open up plenty of room to stretch ourselves. Come along, Freemen, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, and honest men. Come along!

## The Harvest, &c.

Our agricultural friends in this neighborhood have been engaged during the present week in getting in their harvests. The crops of Wheat, we learn, are generally very fine, and the corn is very promising.

The season thus far has been a very pleasant one, and with an average of temperature below what is usual. The strawberry crop has been bountiful, and is now past. The price in our market has ranged from twenty-five to fifty cents a gallon. Raspberries are most abundant at lower prices. The prospect for fruit is unusually good. The heavens have been propitious, and we should be grateful.

## Clever Caricature.

Kendall writes to the *Illustrated Parisian*: "I wish you could see the innumerable caricatures paraded in the windows of all the print-sellers here. Louis Philippe in every conceivable ludicrous and ridiculous attitude, states at every turn, and many of the prints are capital. But the best caricature I have seen was in a late number of the *Charivari*. One of the German Kings, in attitude most deplorable, is leaning with one elbow upon a fence, while his hand appears to be supporting a crown which sits tottering upon his head. In front of the frown member of royalty is a rabbit sitting pertly up, into whose face the former is gazing most enviously and most ruefully. 'Ah, my friend,' says the uneasy wearer of the crown, 'how I envy you! You are at least protected by the laws until September, and until then none can harm you; but, poor me, I may be made game of, and bagged at any time.' Such one of the hits French fancy has struck at royalty!"

## Unitarian Sunday School Society.

The